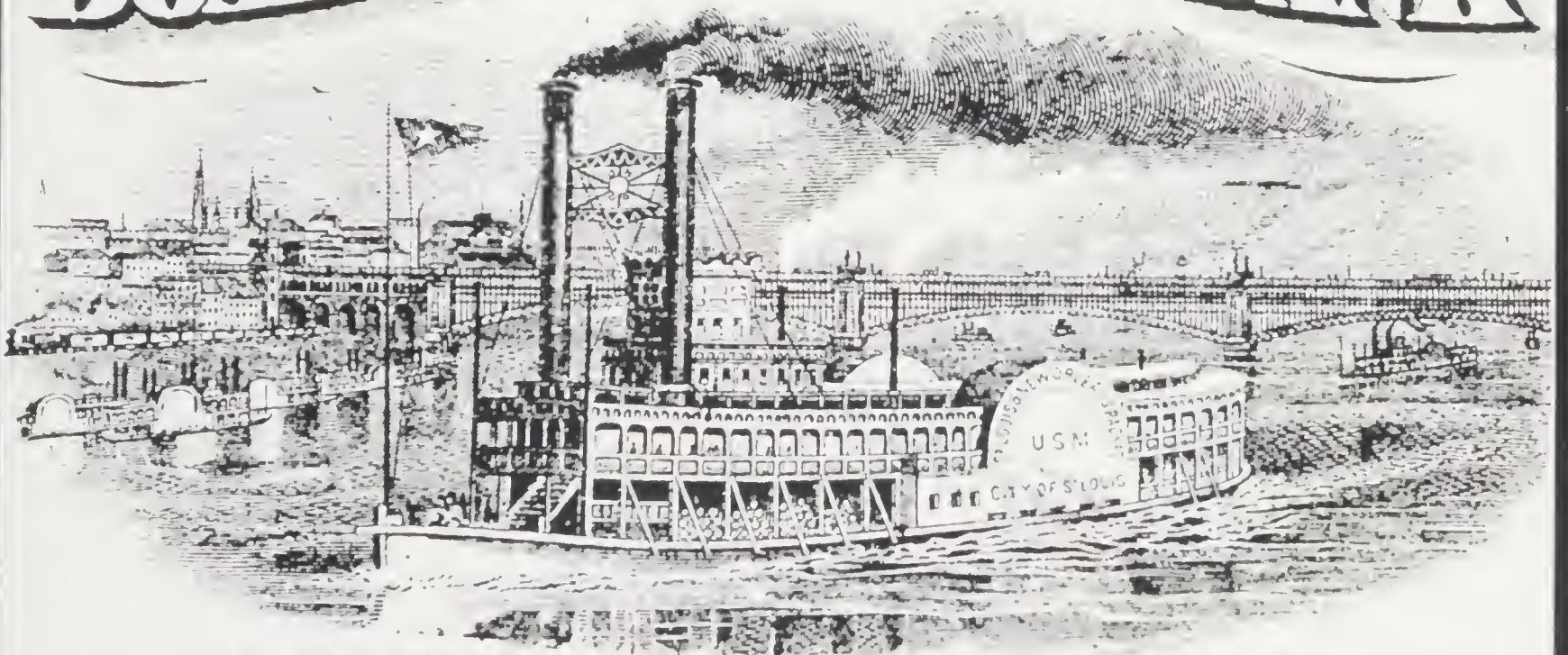


The Checklist

"The Voice of the Fiscal Document Field"

Spring 1983 Volume 14 • Number 2 • Issue 50

BONDMAN'S SAVING BANK



CAPITAL \$ 2,000,000.

Handwritten: \$ 1000.00

Antique Stocks & Bonds



Wanted & For Sale

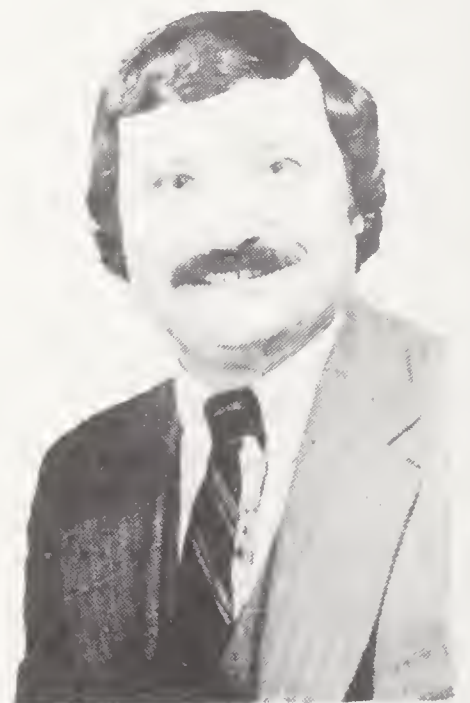
Catalogue plus sample railroad
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A-Z Financial Americana

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About the cover...

This vignette of a paddle-wheeler on the Mississippi river is from a check on the Boatmen's Savings Bank of St. Louis, Missouri. The check was printed for use in the 1880's by A. Gast & Co.; the vignette was used on another Boatmen's check printed by St. Louis Bank Note Co. for the same time period.

The history of the Boatman's organization is the subject of our feature article, which begins on page 10.

Advertising orders must be pre-paid in advance according to the following rate schedule. Special artwork or typesetting as \$5 per piece of artwork and \$1 per five lines of type. CCRT assumes no financial responsibility for typographical errors in advertising. However, it will reprint that portion of an advertisement in which the typographical error appeared upon prompt notification of such error.

Advertising rates are as follows: Back Cover \$70 (1), \$90 (2), \$137 (3) and \$180 (4). Inside Covers \$40 (1), \$72 (2), \$108 (3) and \$144 (4). Full Page \$30 (1), \$74 (2), \$81 (3) and \$100 (4). Two-thirds Page \$23 (1), \$41 (2), \$62 (3) and \$80 (4). Half Page \$15 (1), \$27 (2), \$40 (3) and \$54 (4). One-third Page \$8 (1), \$14 (2), \$20 (3) and \$27 (4).

Advertising copy shall be restricted to paper, fiscal documents and related numismatic material, publications, accessories and related items. CCRT accepts advertising in good faith, reserving the right to edit copy.

Deadlines for both editorial and advertising copy is the first of the month preceding the month of issue.

Reproduction of any article, in part or in whole, without express written permission of the editor or the author is prohibited. All rights reserved.

Correspondence concerning membership inquiries should be sent to the secretary at the address contained herein. Membership renewal checks should be sent to the treasurer at the address contained herein. Membership dues are \$5 per year. All general correspondence should be addressed to the president at the address contained herein.

Non-profit status has been acquired by CCRT under the state laws of New Mexico. Membership is open to all responsible individuals upon receipt of proper dues and application.

CCRT is dedicated to the collection, preservation and research of banking and banking instruments. Its sole purpose is to bring together those interested in this fascinating collecting area and disseminate information to them. CCRT is a member club of the American Numismatic Association and holds its annual meeting in conjunction with the ANA convention. All officers and board members are elected and none receive remuneration for their services.

The Checklist

The Journal of the American Numismatic Association

Volume 14 • Number 14 • January • 1976

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CHECK IN

Greetings, collectors! Before you read any further, check out the CCRT auction on page 7. Go take a look right now!

I thought you'd find it interesting. Lot #1 is a very unusual offer for our auction, and I'm sure it will create some interesting bidding. There are some good western items, too.

Enclosed with this issue is your proxy ballot for this year's election of directors. Be sure to take the time to vote and mail the ballot to Charley! If you are attending the American Numismatic Association convention in San Diego, the CCRT annual meeting will be held at the convention center on Friday at 7pm. Bring a friend!

I hope you enjoy this issue. It is special for me, as it is my one chance to edit; next issue Doug McDonald of Nevada will take over as editor. I think you'll agree that Trey deserves a round of applause and hand-shake for all the hard work and care he put into the journal. Thank you very much, Trey, and good luck on future projects!

If you have a story ready for The Checklist, send it in to Doug at the address listed on this page. And, if you want to run a display ad you should contact me at the address listed on this page. Perhaps your favorite dealer hasn't considered using us -- why not give The Checklist a mention in your next order from them. And, of course, I hope you'll patronize our current advertisers. I'd say they're a cut above the rest!

Sincerely,



Kent Smith



Kent Smith
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Art Director

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STOCK & BOND BOOK REVIEWED

The collecting of stock certificates and bonds is the subject of a new 144-page book titled *Scripophily*, by Keith Hollender.

The book is extensively illustrated, including many color photos, and is published by Facts on File Publications of New York.

The author, a long time stock and bond collector, is a director of Herzog, Hollender & Phillips, Ltd. of London.

Divided into three major sections, the book covers the background and history of scripophily in Part 1. Part 2 describes the most popular methods of collecting, by country and by theme. The geographic areas specifically covered in greater depth are Australia, China, Europe, Great Britain, Russia, South Africa, South American and the United States. Subjects discussed are railways, cities, automobiles, famous signatures, mining, banking and shipping.

In Part 3, "Developing a collection," the chapters are "What to look for and what to avoid," "Looking after a collection," and "How and where to sell."

Appendices to the book list dealers, auction houses, societies and publications for scripophily, a bibliography

and representative auction prices.

Further information is available by writing Facts on File Publications, 160 Park Avenue South, New York, NY 10016. —*Courtesy of Bank Note Reporter*

WARNING TO COLLECTORS

For approximately three years, a New York firm doing business as **Antiques & Amusements** (Box 132, East Meadow, New York 11534) or **Mayflower Securities** (Box 135, Merrick, New York 11566) has been producing and selling by mail a group of bogus stock certificates. The fake certificates carry the names of two classic automobile manufacturers, Stutz Motor Car Company, and the Pierce Arrow Motor Car Company. The spurious certificates have been sold to unsuspecting old car enthusiasts and antique collectors through classified advertising in newspapers and magazines which cater to both hobbies.

If you have purchased one of these "certificates" or if you know someone who has done so in the belief that it was genuine, contact Mr. Robert Abrams, N.Y. State Attorney General, Dept. of Law, State Capitol Bldg., Rm. #221, Albany, N.Y. 12224, ph (518) 474-2121, and ask for help in getting your money back.

If the "certificate" was purchased from a retailer or a private party, contact them directly and ask for a refund.

If the "certificate" was ordered by mail from a newspaper or magazine ad, contact the publisher and ask for help in obtaining a refund. Also notify the Office of the Inspector in Charge, US Postal Inspection Service, N.Y.C., NY 10001, and the Postal Inspector, SCF 145, N.Y.C., NY 11500, and ask for their assistance in obtaining a refund of your money. Contact the Office of Consumer Affairs, Customer Service Department, US Postal Service, Washington, D.C. 20260, and ask for assistance in obtaining a refund.

—*Otto Barlow*

ATTENTION: 3 STOOGES FANS



Joan Howard Maurer is building a memorial to her father, Moe Howard of 3 Stooges fame, who died of cancer. She is raising funds by selling his canceled, personalized checks for a donation of \$10 or more to the City of Hope in Los Angeles. Collectors interested in helping this worthy cause and receiving a "Moe Check" with his authentic autograph should send a check or money order payable to City of Hope to *Joan H. Maurer, P.O. Box 654, Culver City, CA 90230*. Please include a self-addressed, stamped envelope.

—*Kent Smith*

CENTENNIAL COMMENTS

In regards to the commentary about the cover of the Winter 1983 Checklist, this sheet was engraved and printed by the American Bank Note Co., New York, as indicated by their imprint. The Dwight Company, a St. Louis, MO, commission house, and various other merchants had their names printed on these sheets and passed them out to their customers as souvenirs of the Centennial. —*Ronald Horstman*

ANA SEMINAR AT UCLA

What are you doing the week before the ANA Convention in San Diego?

Before the world's fair of numismatics begins, the ANA is scheduling a week-long seminar at UCLA (Los Angeles) from August 7-13. Several courses of interest are being offered—one may be the particular course that you have always wanted to take.

Subjects include: Biblical Numismatics, The Coinage History of Mexico; Coin Grading, Basic Detection of Counterfeit & Altered Coins.

Housing, meals and tuition have all been arranged. Further information can be obtained by calling ANA headquarters, asking for Judy Stebenne, (303) 632-2646.

SCRIPOPHILY
COLLECTED BONDS
AND
STOCK CERTIFICATES



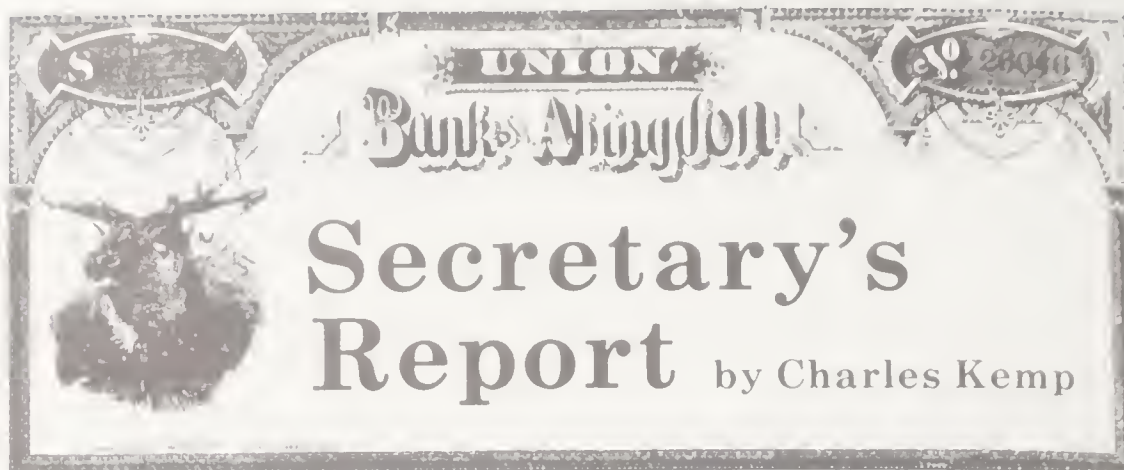
Keith Hollender

A new book for stock and bond collectors has been published in England and is now available here.

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We buy and sell quality checks, bonds and stocks. Write for further information. We buy and sell large and small lots. Beginning check collector? Drop us a line and ask for our starter's packet for \$5 postpaid.

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Eugene, OR 97440

by Ray Miller

1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 16, 17, 25, 26,
Territorial Checks

Tom Hitt (907)

P.O. Box 970

Defiance, OH 43512

1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, 11, 12, 13, 19-
Mining, 20, 25-USA Mining, coal
and lumber industry and all paper
exonumia.

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7458 Pomona Dr. So.

Arvada, CO 80003

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2, 9, 10, 11, 23, 25-Connecticut

Howard L. Cohen (966)

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1, 8, 9, 10, 11, 19

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Don Havens (380)

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Lakewood, CO 80226

Bruce W. Smith (662)

P.O. Box 11205

Ft. Wayne, IN 46856

Cont. on page 21

CHECK ROOM

Our goal for Auction #3 was to hear from 25 bidders. We heard from only 19 but this disappointment was partly offset by the fact that we had at least one bid on every lot. The main reason for that was that one of our members sent a bid list on about six items, then added: "I'll bid \$3.10 on all the other lots." Never had that happen before, but it's a little amazing that he only won two lots. Nevertheless, I appreciate his underwriting!! Even without his blanket bid, however, there was a nice spread and coverage of the full list.

Another nice thing about Auction #3 was that 16 of the 19 bidders were successful on at least one lot.

The sale grossed \$250.65, a big 52% increase over Auction #2.

Here are the prices realized on Auction #3:

Lot #1	\$ 3.60	Lot #10	\$ 26.20	Lot #19	\$ 4.30	Lot #27	\$ 4.60
2	3.85	11	4.40	20	5.30	28	5.60
3	4.10	12	4.30	21	3.20	29	5.10
4	4.10	13	4.00	22	3.20	30	5.70
5	4.10	14	12.10	23	9.60	31	8.70
6	5.80	15	8.10	24	11.40	32	4.40
7	15.10	16	3.20	25	4.10	33	4.10
8	12.20	17	3.20	26	3.20	34	5.10
9	9.10	18	3.10		4.60	35	10.10

So let's set up Auction #4. As usual, lots will be sold to the high bidder at 10% over the second-highest bid. On tie bids, the earlier bid takes it. If I get just one bid, that's the price.

This auction will close 30 days after I get the first bid list--so get going!!!!

AUCTION #4

- Lot #1 We've never offered anything quite like this before. I have no idea of what it's worth but expect some pretty heavy bids. It's a blue-on-black business check imprinted for the Dawes Business Block Co., drawn on the First Natl of Lincoln, Nebr.; dated March 6, 1901 and payable for \$62.50 to C.G. Dawes. It's manually endorsed "Charles G. Dawes", then below that is written "For deposit/William McKinley". Below that, rubber stamped endorsement stamps of American Security & Trust Co to Figgs Natl, finally the endorsement of Figgs. Charles G. Dawes was vice-president of the U.S. under Coolidge. You already know who McKinley was. For authentication, I can only say that the McKinley signature compares favorably with an example I found in the family encyclopaedia. And considering the source from which it was received, I have no question of genuineness. (RN-X imprint)
- Lot #2 Same check as Lot #1 but dated 3 months earlier, payable to C.G. Dawes for \$35, manual endorsement of "Charles G. Dawes" followed by three bank stamps.
- Lot #3 Two small checks: 1) Ck of Chicago Natl Bank manually altered to First Natl Lincoln, Nebr. Dated 7-18-1901 by "The Dawes Business Block Co" by W.R. Dawes. Payable to and endorsed by W.R. Dawes, then a rubber endorsement stamp reading "Pay Chicago Natl Bank/Charles E. Gordon, Foremaster/William R. Dawes, Cashier". 2) Ck of Illinois Trust & Savings manually altered to Chicago Natl. Drawn for \$35 Dec. 20, 1900 by William R. Dawes, marked "Dec. rent". Both with RN-X's.

- Lot # 4 The familiar check of North Pacific Transportation Co. (ship vignette in panel at left end) drawn on Bank of Calif. S.F.; used Jany 14, 1871 with RN-B16.
- Lot # 5 Ditto check used 12 April 1871 with RN-B17.
- Lot # 6 Ditto check used Jany 31, 1873 with RN-C21.
- Lot # 7 Ditto check used June 29, 1872 with RN-C22.
- Lot # 8 Sharp red-on-white check used 1870, signed by W.S.Hobart on London & SF Bank S.F. Has RN-B1 plus 2¢ Nevada adhesive at left--check is for \$5,000.
- Lot # 9 Another Hobart check, this on Donohoe, Kelly & Co.^{S.F.} also used 1870, has RN-B17 plus 5¢ green Nevada adhesive at left, tho check only for \$1,000.
- Lot # 10 Printed receipt form of H.W.Corbett & Co, Hardware and Cutlery, Portland but manually altered into a check on First Natl, Portland, Ore.; used 1871; has RN-B17.
- Lot # 11 Check on Mystic River (Conn) Natl Bank used 1873. RN-J4 bright orange-red.
- Lot # 12 Check used 1875 on First Natl Bank of Trenton (N.J.); familiar man-with-dog-feeding-horse vignette at left end. Handsome RN-K6, a little oxidized.
- Lot # 13 Unused check of Calif. Iron & Steel Co. on Sather & Co. Bankers, S.F. RN-G1 and line drawing of (steel?) manufacturing plant in left end panel. Dated ___188_. Little scruffy at right end, otherwise nice.
- Lot # 14 Fine looking unused check of Seal Rock Tobacco Co. on First Natl Gold Bank of San Francisco dated 188_. Drawing at left end of rocks and whole bunch of seals
- Lot # 15 Lavender-on-white unused check of Sixpenny Savings Bank, NYC, ___187_ with RN-G1. Small beehive at bottom center plus dandy "porthole" portrait of Ben Franklin at left end. Old Ben is looking out thru "collar" reading "Save the Pennies" with "Chartered/1853" above and below.
- Lot # 16 Check of Reading Brewing Co. on First Natl, Reading, Pa. used 1919. Large view of brewery at UR. See similar check pg. 7, Feb. Bank Note Reporter.
- Lot # 17 Nice and early: check on Mechanics Bank, Phila.; used June 9, 1818. From the Billmeyer hoard. Looks nice tho heavy maltese cross cancel in center and UR and LR corners are rounded.
- Lot # 18 Fine looking green-on-white check on National Eagle Bank, Boston with appropriate eagle vignette at left end. Used 1869; R15, tied by dbl circle stamp of "Northern Railroad N.H."
- Lot # 19 Another green-on-white, this on Gallatin Natl, NYC used 1874. Patriotic lady at left end equipped with shield, flag and eagle. RN-D3 (it sure doesn't look orange to me!)
- Lot # 20 And a third green-on-white with allegorical vignette at left end. It's a draft drawn by Miners Trust Company Bank of Pottsville (Pa) "Late The Miners Life Insurance & Trust Co" on City Natl, Phila. Used 1874. Payable to and endorsed by C. W. Schomo, Cashier, Hamburg Savings Bank (see Lot # below) R135.
- Lot # 21 Plain-jane as you'd expect from early Maine: 1) check on Pejepscot Natl Bank Brunswick, used 1867, R6 plus 2) check on First Natl, Portland, used 1877, RN-G1.

- Lot #22 Unused Navy Paymaster draft on Asst. Treas. U.S. Phila. ___187___. Black & red on grey; notable for engraving of Adm. Farragut, UL. "Engraved and printed at the Bureau, Engraving & Printing" across bottom.
- Lot #23 Bright red-on-white Certificate of Deposit of Franklin Bank, Newark, Ohio issued 1871. Eagle UR, large vignette Indian maiden at left end is mostly obscured by an R23 which is properly initialled and dated.
- Lot #24 ABNCO Certificate of Deposit, 1868, by Carlisle (Pa) Deposit Bank. Vignette of "Miss Justice" UL, "Miss Overweight" UR, with shield, eagle etc. R24 tied by dated bank stamp.
- Lot #25 Another ABNCo certificate issued March 1867 by Bank of Lansingburgh, NY. Single word "National" has been rubber-stamped below word "Bank". R26 shows dated bank stamp. Cow & calves vignette at UR.
- Lot #26 Purple-on-white draft drawn by President and Secty of State Board of Agriculture, Columbus, Ohio on the Treasurer of same at Franklin Natl Bank Columbus. It's in payment of \$2 "premium on specimen of wax flowers". Vignette of lady slouching at left end, boy & sheep at UR. LR corner rounded.
- Lot #27 Two very classy 1873 checks on Importers & Traders Natl Bank, NYC in shades of violet. One has horizontal "pin stripes". Ornate type faces and designs. Both have R135s.
- Lot #28 Different-looking checks on Natl Mechanics Banking Assn NYC: 1) used 1872, blue on lavender, about half of check is covered with horizontal hairlines. R135; 2) used 1878, black-on-blue with blue R152; vignette at left end of helmeted gal with sword in quick-draw position.
- Lot #29 A territorial RN-Fac: Draft of First Natl Bank Canton, Dakota; drawn 1887 on Freemans Natl, Boston. Bank building shown at left, horsedrawn reaper at UR. Big orange diamond RN-Fac in center reading around perimeter "United/States/Dakota/Territory".
- Lot #30 Black-on-white draft of Carson City (Nev) Savings Bank on Merchants Exchange Bank SF; used 1886. Vignette of militant female at left end, RN-F1; plus a blue-on-white check on Nevada Bank SF used 1880; imprinted for Trench Mill but over stamped for Pacific Mill & Mining Co; RN-G1.
- Lot #31 Early Oregon check: black-on-tan imprinted for Corbet, Failing & Co. on First Natl, Portland; used 1878. RN-G1. Inch-long sliver missing at UL. Plus: virtually identical Nevada Bank SF check described in lot above.
- Lot #32 A pair of unused checks: 1) Black-on-dark-blue imprinted for Phila & Reading Coal & Iron Co., drawn on Girard Natl Bank, Phila ___18___; RN-G1; and 2) familiar black-and-green-on-white draft of W. D. Shomo, Banker Hamburg, Ia.; drawn on Union Banking Co., Phila, ___187___, three vignettes including appealing baby head.
- Lot #33 Blue-on-white check form of Mechanics Natl Peoria with that name lined out and West and Brickett Bankers Edwardsville written above. Used 1869; RN-B17
- Lot #34 Red-on-grey check on New England Trust Co., Boston; used 1876; RN-M2.
- Lot #35 Clean pair on Maverick Natl Bank, Boston, imprinted for Nathl Stevens & Sons, No. Andover. One used 1/1871 with an RN-F7, other used 9/1872 with an RN-E4; plus an 1899 check drawn by M.T. Stevens & Sons (successor to above) drawn on Andover Natl Bank but payable at Natl Bank of the Commonwealth, Boston; RN-X6

Boatmen's Savings Bank

The banking experiences of Missouri were unfortunate. Two banks had been started and had failed before the territory had become a state.

After admission to the Union in 1821, the first legislature considered the question of banking. A state bank was proposed but defeated. Several arrangements were tried and all proved unsatisfactory.

Finally in 1837, the state did organize its own bank and for about 20 years the Bank of the State of Missouri operated successfully. It was able to provide only a part of the services needed, however, and naturally it chose to give that service to the larger and more profitable customers. For 10 years after the bank's founding, the legislature maintained a monopoly on it.

In 1847, however, this monopoly was eased in a minor way. A charter was granted to a group of trustees to establish a bank. The preamble of the act stated: "Whereas the boatmen and other industrious classes of the City of St. Louis need an institution in which they can safely deposit . . . their earnings, and experience has proved that savings institutions have been productive of great benefit to the laboring classes, inducing habits of economy

and industry." Thus was established The Boatmen's Savings Institution. The boatmen and other industrious classes had a bank of their own.

An ironical twist is pointed out by Dr. J. Ray Cable in his history of The Bank of the State of Missouri. In the latter 1860s, when the state bank failed, it was Boatmen's that took up the slack and prevented a local panic.

The work of organizing the Boatmen's bank and securing a charter for it was done largely by George Knight Budd, who had come to this city from Philadelphia. He was a man of substantial fortune and vision. He was not only a businessman but a man interested in civic service.

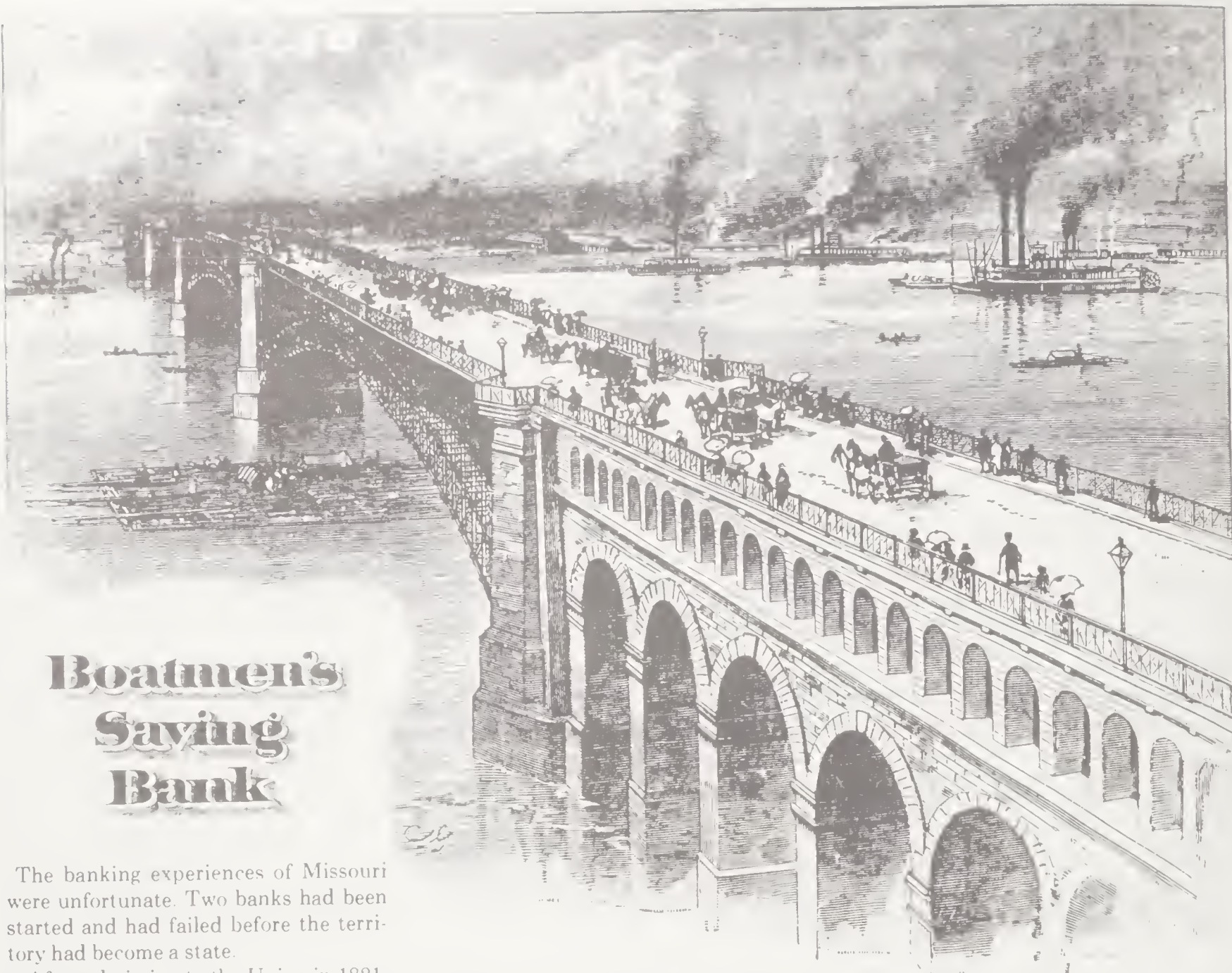
Budd served without pay as the superintendent of the city's schools and as president of the new city board of water commissioners. Budd was elected city councilman in 1846 and was appointed city comptroller in 1850. It was while he held this latter job that a terrific furor arose over a purchase he made of a tract of land and he was

forced to resign.

To most of the citizens, buying land at 12th and Market Streets for a park seemed to be sheer extravagance. That tract — which today is the location of city hall and other municipal buildings — later proved to be one of the greatest bargains the city ever acquired.

Budd and his associates worked long and hard to gain state legislature approval of their banking venture. They also became the bank's first depositors when it opened its doors on Oct. 18, 1847, at 17 Locust Street — the first location of today's Boatmen's National Bank. By the end of the first month of operation, the bank had acquired deposits of only \$1,000. However, by Nov. 20 there was enough money on deposit to enable the bank to make its first investment: a \$1,000 St. Louis City bond. Incidentally, there has probably been no time since this first purchase that the bank has not invested in St. Louis City bonds.

When the first anniversary of the



By the 1880's, the Boatmen's Bank was well known throughout the United States. Established in 1847, the bank remains in operation today.



panics resulted in runs on banks that eventually became of such proportions that they had to close. Boatmen's survived them all.

The bank also managed to live through the trying days of the Civil War. Although St. Louis was cutoff from the greater part of its trade area during this conflict and local business stagnated badly, Boatmen's loaned large amounts of money to the Pacific Railroad of Missouri and other western railroads for their construction programs, which were extensive.

The charter under which the bank was operating was due to expire in 1870, so an early move to gain a new one was made. It was issued in September 1870 for a 50 year period. By 1877, Boatmen's was in a position to weather any financial storm that might occur, with deposits of almost \$4.5 million, while the percentage of its capital funds bore to St. Louis' total increased from 11 to 20.

Even before 1880, the bank had started to gain national recognition. By this time the Boatmen's location at Second and Pine was being left in the backwash as the business district moved farther west. A lot was secured on the northwest corner of Fourth and Washington in 1888 and a seven-story building erected there. According to the bank's 50th anniversary booklet (1897), it was "the finest bank building in the United States".

The upper three floors of this building were occupied by the Missouri Athletic Club. A fire, which started in the club's quarters on March 8, 1914, completely destroyed the building.

Boatmen's secured temporary quarters in the Pierce Building at Fourth

bank arrived, the books showed that there were 186 depositors, carefully cataloged as 104 male and 20 female. Total deposits amounted to \$26,274.90. The books also showed the sad fact that the first year's operating deficit was \$983.34.

The bank's first move to a new location in 1849 came as a result of a great conflagration along the river. On May 17 of that year, the steamer White Cloud caught fire and the flames quickly spread to other riverboats tied up along the mile-long wharf. Soon, not only the wharf and stacks of merchandise on the levee were aflame but also the buildings fronting the river. When the fire was finally extinguished, 21 steamers and 430 buildings had been destroyed.

The bank's quarters were not badly damaged, but with surrounding buildings levelled, the city decided to widen Main Street and the Boatmen's building gave way to that operation. The new location of the Boatmen's bank was 9 Chestnut Street.

One of the greatest steps in the forward progress of Boatmen's came in November 1895 when the state legislature granted the bank a new charter with a provision for increase of capital stock from \$100,000 to \$500,000 dollars at the directors' length and fit. When \$100,000 worth of stock was offered on Dec. 20, it was subscribed to before noon.

In 1857, Boatmen's Savings Institution transferred operations to the first of the buildings which it erected for its own use — at Second and Pine — remaining there for more than 34 years.

During this time in its history, there were several occasions when financial

and, on March 9, opened for business with borrowed currency and no books. It was not until six weeks after the fire that the vault could be opened and the books and money were found intact, although well soaked. Again, the officials had to look for new quarters. It was in 1914 that the nucleus for Boatmen's present location was leased at Broadway and Olive.

World War I came and went with little effect on the bank save one: women, for the first time in Boatmen's 70-year history, began to appear at its windows as tellers. In 1926, the bank requested and received a national bank charter and became known as The Boatmen's National Bank of St. Louis.

During World War II, Boatmen's offered its entire facilities to the government. Staff members were in all of the armed services and in the Treasury organizations selling war bonds. At the direction of the Treasury, Boatmen's opened and operated banking facilities at Fort Leonard Wood and at Jefferson Barracks for the convenience of personnel stationed at those posts.

Starting at scratch in 1847, Boatmen's most recent published statement showed resources of a great deal more than \$200 million. This growth has been entirely internal. The bank has never had a consolidation with another bank of deposit. Obviously, in order to grow to that extent, it has changed from purely a local institution to one known nationally.

*This account was introduced by the great
Boatmen's Savings Bank and submitted to
The Missouri Historical Society for Mr.
Caldwell's use.*

CENTENNIAL DOCUMENTS

1 21 28TH STREET FAIR LAWN, NEW JERSEY 07410 · (201) 791 1683



In response to many requests from collectors, we have decided to provide ESTIMATES of values, rather than minimum bids. Feel free, therefore, to bid below the estimates, but bid liberally on those lots you really want, since all winning bids are reduced to a small advance above the second-place bid (see below)

As was the case last time closing date for this sale is TWO WEEKS AFTER YOU RECEIVE THE CHECKLIST.

The usual rules apply to this sale: all bids must be in writing and signed; winning bids will be reduced to a 5% advance over the second highest bid; postage and insurance costs will be added to the invoice. If you would like a photocopy of any item(s), just send an SASE or call. Thanks and good luck.

RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION

LOT#			Estimate
LOT# 77	1838	BALTIMORE AND SUSQUEHANNA RAIL ROAD COMPANY (MD) Banknote-sized \$100 6% Note, with a 6-month maturity and an elaborate vignette depicting a primitive train and allegorical figures. An extremely desirable item and one of the earliest examples of railroad financial paper of any kind.	VF \$ 75
LOT# 78	1884	NEW YORK CENTRAL SLEEPING CAR COMPANY (NY) Black/White certificate from one of the few sleeping-car manufacturers, with a vignette of a steam train. Pen- and hole-cancelled, VF.	VF \$ 30
LOT# 79	1885	CINCINNATI, WASHINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD CO (OH) Green/Black/White preferred stock certificate, with engraved American Bank Note Company vignette of a steam train at the station. A nice framing piece, stamp- and hole cancelled.	VF+ \$ 24
LOT# 80	1894	BALTIMORE AND OHIO SOUTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY (OH) Green/Black/White preferred stock certificate, with engraved American Bank Note Company vignette of a steam train at the station. A nice framing piece, stamp- and hole cancelled.	VF+ \$ 22
LOT# 81	1898	CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY (IL) Green/Black/White; scrip certificate for fractional shares. Very nice American Bank Note Company vignette of a steam locomotive at top left. Hole- and stamp-cancelled, an attractive item from a famous railroad.	EF \$ 20
LOT# 82	1899	CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY (IL) \$1000 3% Gold Bond, Green/Black/White, with a very detailed roundhouse vignette at top depicting five steam locomotives and workers. Fagle vignette at bottom, a great American Bank Note Company piece. Light stamp- and hole-cancellations, well-suited for framing, with 18 coupons.	EF \$ 28

CENTENNIAL DOCUMENTS

1-21 28TH STREET · FAIR LAWN, NEW JERSEY 07410 · (201) 791-1683

- LOT# 83 1915 CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY
Green/Black/White, with an engraved vignette of the locomotive "America" (by the American Bank Note Company). Hole- and stamp-cancelled, and in very nice condition. Good framing item. EF \$ 18
- LOT# 84 19-- BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE WORKS (PA)
Capital Stock, Blue/Black/White, with American Bank Note engraved vignette of passenger train at station. Signed but not issued, with two rows of hole cancellations, partially through the vignette, otherwise UNC condition. EF \$ 25
- LOT# 85 189- BOSTON AND PHILADELPHIA STEAMSHIP COMPANY (MA)
Rust/Black/White, with a beautifully detailed steamship vignette by the American Bank Note Company. Unissued, in excellent condition. EF \$ 18

MINING, BANKING, INSURANCE

- LOT# 86 1867 MASSILL MINING COMPANY (MI)
Capital Stock, Black/White, with red company seal and revenue stamp. Pen cancellation. No vignette, but scarce, with an early date and VF condition. VF \$ 18
- LOT# 87 1900 AMFARO MINING COMPANY (NJ)
Capital Stock, Green/Black/White, with mining vignette and embossed company seal. Hole cancelled, VF. VF \$ 6
- LOT# 88 1863 FIRST SAVINGS INSITUATION OF BETHLEHEM (PA)
Capital Stock, Brown/White, with vignette of a dog in front of a locked chest, revenue stamp and embossed company seal. Counterfoil at left, uncancelled and VF. VF \$ 18
- LOT# 89 1878 VIRGILITY INSURANCE, TRUST AND SAFE DEPOSIT CO. (PA)
Capital Stock, Green/White, with vignette of a dog guarding chest. Hole cancelled, in VF condition. VF \$ 28
- LOT# 90 1887 PATENTIA INSURANCE COMPANY (UT)
Capital Stock, Black/White, with vignette of a dog guarding chest from a tree. Very lightly ink-cancelled, a great piece for framing not a best for our November collection. VF+ \$ 40

THE FOLLOWING ITEMS FROM SALE #7 ARE STILL AVAILABLE:
(Minimum \$250.00 to be used on December)

- LOT# 12 1885 CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY
- LOT# 62 1905 NEW YORK AND JERSEY RAILROAD COMPANY
- LOT# 66 1881 MASSACHUSETTS AND NEW MEXICO CONSOLIDATED MINING CO.
- LOT# 68 1908 MARYLAND SMELTING COAL COMPANY
- LOT# 72 1896 FORD MANUFACTURING COMPANY
- LOT# 75 1911 TERRYPORT COMPANY

How to preserve your check collection

by Robert Spence

Check preservation should follow the general procedures which archivists use for the proper maintenance of antique and historical documents.

However, since checks are collected and sold in relatively greater numbers, are smaller and more subject to abuse or careless storage by uniform persons, and are usually cheaper than related historical documents, their preservation merits some special consideration.

Old checks, when found or acquired, have many folds, tears, cut cancellations, pencil and dirt markings, stick-on labels, pieces of tape, water stains, mold and a musty odor.



In Florida and other warm, moist climates, conditions exist that favor the development of molds on checks. Mold spores should be destroyed on newly acquired checks before they are sorted into a collection or put into stock. Placing the check in a closed box or container along with a packet of Di Gas or similar product for a few days will effectively destroy all mold spores and eliminate all musty odors. I have found it beneficial to keep a Di-Gas packet permanently in each check storage box and cabinet.

After the checks have passed through "mold quarantine", they should be restored to their original condition insofar as it is practical or possible. Checks with folded over corners and edges, bent and crushed cut cancellations and spindle holes, must be carefully handled or damage will occur. If lightly exposed to a steam vapor, but not soaked, parts of checks folded and rolled over for many decades or even a century, may be care-

fully straightened and flattened on a glass, ceramic or other hard, smooth, non-stick surface. If the paper becomes dampened to excess, inks may spread and run. The check should be thoroughly dried after straightening. Archivists' tape should only be used when check pieces must be held together.

After the check has been straightened and is thoroughly dry, unwanted pencil marks may be removed. Use an erasing shield and soft eraser along with much patience. Better to leave a price marked in the corner of a check than to tear off the corner trying to erase it.

Dealers and others should only mark checks at least three-quarters-inch away from a side using soft lead pencils if a mark is necessary at all. Please place the mark on the back of the check. Writing on the front of a check can permanently damage the piece.



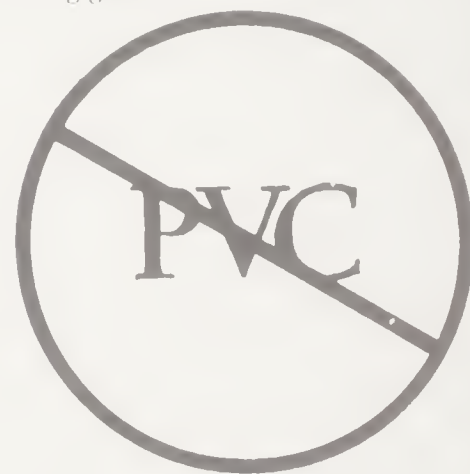
Pressure-sensitive tape pieces and labels may be found on checks and their holders. Very old tapes generally darken, become brittle and fall off after many years, leaving a hard residue. Where they have been used to tape over the backs of old spindle holes or cut-cancellation perforations, it is best not to experiment with the removal of the tape.

The newer pressure-sensitive "scotch" tapes can often be removed by very slowly lifting a corner of the tape and pulling the tape off. The tape must be removed ever so slowly, or tears, damage and adhesive residue will remain. The residue of many pressure-sensitive tapes may be removed with a cotton tip moistened with pure, clear acetone. Acetone is highly volatile and

flammable — be careful! Excess acetone will sometimes dissolve the printed check design.

Loose adhesive revenue stamps should be re-adhered to the check using an archivist-type adhesive. Do not use rubber cement because it is unstable and eventually loses its adhesion.

After the check has been restored and cleaned up, it should be enclosed in a holder that will provide physical support to keep the check flat, protect it from direct handling by persons, be visible from the front and back, and protect the check from molds and acid-forming gases.



A fold-over-top type of clear, mylar or some of the acetate holders appear to be the most economical, partial and adequate protective enclosures for checks. Many of the plastic laminating processes are not satisfactory and they are irreversible. Do not use "soft" plastic page protectors or holders, especially if they are made of PVC (polyvinylchloride). Beware of reuse of heavy, soft plastic envelopes for checks. The solvents and other chemicals released by these materials cause severe damage or loss of the checks placed in them.

Do not mount checks in "self-stick" photo albums. After a very short time, it may not be possible to remove or release the check from the album and the adhesives will stain the checks.

Our checks have withstood and survived the ravages of time, climate, temperatures and innumerable handlings and collectors. Many are over a century old. Let's not lose them now by failing to protect them while they are in our care. After all, they never have been worth more!

329555

First National Bank
 HELENA MONTANA

Revenue Stamp Paper Update

by Joseph Einstein

It's time to pick up on info received from various loyal collectors and helpers. Sorry, but there are no illustrations; descriptions will have to do.

Eric Jackson (who became the father of a son in late April) acquired 3 \$100 denom. RR bonds bearing the RN S1 imprint. These are a different RR from that seen at the Turner sale in 1980. However, the price did not diminish in magnitude despite the fact that we can now acknowledge 4 in existence—so far! These are still priced in the \$5000 and up area.

Next item, Bill Castermundo reported a receipt about 7 1/2" x 9 1/2", vertically which was printed for Kenyon, Potter & Co., wholesale druggists of Syracuse, N.Y., and was used 6/2/68. Aside from its unusual size, it bore an imprint of RN B17. This reporter cheerfully admits his bias toward examples of misusage of Rev Stamps and Rev Stamp imprints.

One faithful reporter, Perry Waggoner of voucher-check fame, found a very unusual item. It is a check of the Bank of New York, NBA, to have been used at Oswego, N.Y., in the early 1880's and has a large central vignette of the New York State Capitol? Imbedded on a peach tint paper. This vignette measures about 5.5/16" x 2.1/4"—really big! The check face, vignette and all, was printed by Nathan Lane's Sons, 69 Wall & 91 Beaver St., NYC. The last part is that the RN G1 is on the back of the check, obviously the *face* of the check was printed on the *back* of the Rev Stamp Paper as a deliberate process. A beautiful check and a created G1.

David Hervev of Utica, N.Y., has reported sighting a veritable hoard of about 1200 No. Pacific Transportation Co. checks with RN C type imprint—almost all of them are in Yellow-Orange. About 3 dozen in Brown and about 2 dozen in the B type Orange. One nice find for we collectors.

Now, comes Harmon M. Weeks with a

follow up on the current effect of Lowry FAR for Nov-Dec '82, p. 19. Weeks, having done a lot of research and house work, reports that the check with RN G1 and adhesive R157 was "a proper and necessary" usage. He went on to say the "deadline for redemption of the Civil War Era stamp paper was 6/30/86. Redemptions offered after that date were refused. Hence it is almost certain that the stamps would have been invalid for payment of tax. So the bank was correct and quite knowledgeable in applying the R157." Thanks, Harmon! Your research is appreciated.

Kim Ward has reported his Proctor, Knott & Co. check with RN J11, dated July 26, 1871. He added to our knowledge that the firm was banking Chicago. It is not an early date, however. According to the article in FAR for March '81, Kim posed a question about a possible FAC on a stock certificate of the Phoenix Mining Co. of Missouri which bore three vignettes: one containing two men, an allegorical scene with a female figure and a bear as described "Pearl" and "Coke", another large central vignette depicting "C" and "T" over and over again, and "SHARES \$100 EACH" arranged with twelve red circles similar to those with the "C" and "T" and "ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS" repeated over and over. So, Kim wants to know if "a stock certificate from 1871 should have either an RN or an adhesive Rev stamp on it?" As far as I know, the answer is NO. There are a couple of reasons for this kind of answer.

First, due to some confusion there beautiful printed redemption values of 1872's Wall does were also because the law was changed and overruled and the former taxed 8% and the use of stock certificates and bonds were more complicated greater than the use of check. In general, that is so. The necessity of imprinting a FAC did not

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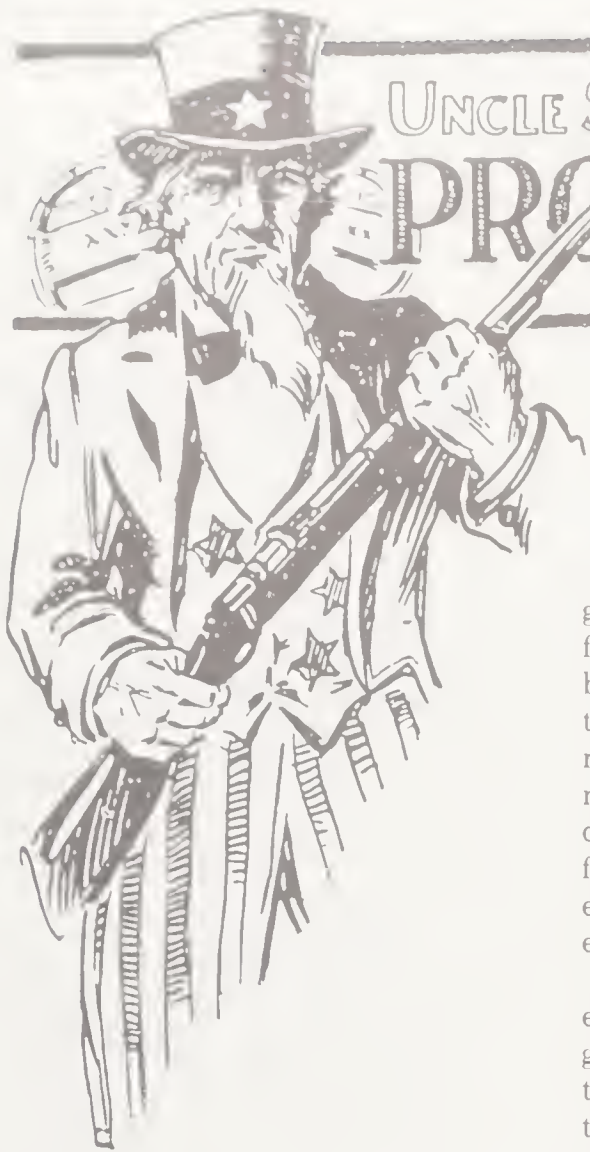
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Cont. on page 21



UNCLE SAM WILL *ENFORCE* PROHIBITION

by Herman Boraker

Hard drinking was an English tradition which had been easily transplanted to America and had flourished in the new environment. There was some variation, however, in the types of beverages consumed.

English ale, which was of limited potency and required considerable skill to brew, was discarded in favor of the remarkably effective whiskey, which almost any frontiersman knew how to distill. Likewise, imported wines, except for the use of the very rich, gave way to more primitive drinks, such as hard cider.

Statistics on the consumption of liquor in the United States during these early years are not available and the testimony of temperance reformers is not to be trusted. But, it is safe to say that drinking was almost universal — among women as well as men — and that public drunkenness, at least for men, was no disgrace. Even ministers were apt to exhibit a degree of conviviality at ordination ceremonies, conferences and college commencements that later generations would have regarded with astonishment.

There was so much pauperism and general demoralization during the years following the War of 1812 that people became alarmed and began to inquire the cause. Investigating committees reported that alcohol was the most common source of evil. Almost everybody drank — an occasion was never wanting: funerals, weddings, dinners, and whenever friends met the social glass flowed.

A temperance group was organized as early as 1808 in Saratoga, N.Y., but gained ground very slowly. In 1824, there began in Boston a great national temperance movement which swept through the Union. This organization was known as the American Society for the Promotion of Temperance. Prohibition of the manufacture and sale of alcoholic beverages was imposed in New York by law in 1845.

The temperance movement grew into a tremendous agitation marked by mass meetings at which "demon rum" was denounced, while thousands signed pledges never to touch intoxicating liquors again. Starting with pleas for individual abstinence, it developed into a prohibition campaign and in 1846 Maine passed a law forbidding the sale of intoxicating liquors for beverage pur-

poses within the borders of the state. Ohio followed in 1850. International cooperation began in 1851, with the organization of the Order of Good Templars in Utica, N.Y.

Approximately a dozen northern states had enacted prohibition laws before the Civil War. None of these laws was as effective as its advocates had hoped and most were repealed during the Civil War period. The South, which in later years was to champion the prohibition cause so enthusiastically, was at this time totally uninterested.

The campaign against "demon rum" foundered for a time after the Civil War. During this period, the liquor business grew so fast as to seem to imperil both the families and the factories of the working populace. To combat the evil of liquor, temperance organizations renewed their activities. By 1872, temperance reform became so widespread that a national Prohibition party was organized with the specific purpose of influencing Congress to put an end to the liquor traffic throughout the country.

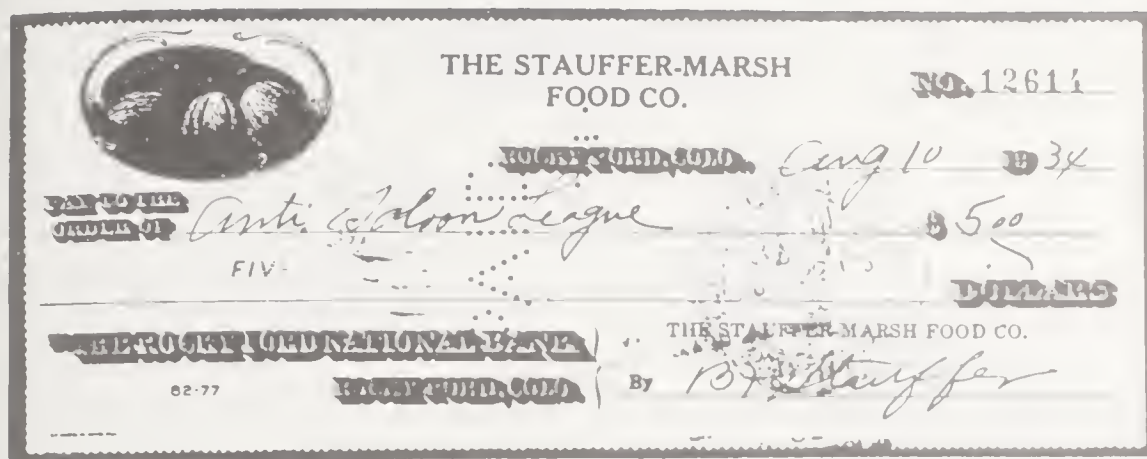
During succeeding years, prohibition spread rapidly in the West and South. In 1874, the Women's Christian Temperance Union was organized and soon had a large membership.

ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE

As mentioned, attempts by prohibitionists to do away with the liquor traffic dated back to the early part of the 19th century. But the era of successful activity commenced with the formation of the Anti-Saloon League in 1893. This organization received the active support of all the evangelical sects and was maintained by the funds its agents were permitted to collect at regular church services.

SIoux CITY, IOWA.	Feb. 8 th	1906	No. 441
Northwestern National Bank			
PAY TO THE ORDER OF			
Anti-Saloon League,			\$ 3 ⁰⁰
Three & 11/100			DOLLARS
L. J. Randolph			

Small contributions such as the \$3 represented by this check supported the temperance work and partially financed the 18th Amendment to the Constitution.



This check is proof that the Anti-Saloon League was continuing its battle in 1934. At the present time, alcoholism is again a major problem in the U.S. — which shows that history does repeat itself!

Its methods came to be quite as hard-boiled as those of the politicians with whom it had to deal. It knew one test, and only one test for fitness to hold office. If a man favored the liquor traffic, the Anti-Saloon League was against him; if he opposed the liquor traffic, the Anti-Saloon League was for him.

With a budget that by 1903 had reached \$400,000 a year, the league was in a position to hire hundreds of organizers and to maintain scores of offices. For a generation, under the leadership of Wayne B. Wheeler and William H. Anderson, it made the issue of "wet or dry" take precedence over nearly every other issue in state and local politics. Never too squeamish about its methods of its political bedfellows, it took what it could get.

It got a real deal. The liquor business was open to attack for all the same reasons that other big businesses were vulnerable and for many more besides. A veritable barrage of tracts, sermons, orations and temperance journals set forth its shortcomings with a degree of passionate intolerance reminiscent of the abolitionists.

The efforts of brewers, distillers and winemakers to obtain business favors from legislatures, county boards and city councils were skillfully used to classify the liquor interests with the corruptionists. Local liquor dealers' associations were taunted as defenders of lawlessness and vice, and crooked politics was traced with an unerring eye to the door of the saloon. In the South, the mistakes of the Negro were blamed upon liquor, and prohibition was demanded as a necessary preliminary to good relations between the races.

While Roosevelt was president, the success of the Anti-Saloon League were mainly confined to the rural districts

and were obtained by local option. But before he left office, four southern states had voted dry and within the next few years many others, northern as well as southern, were to follow. By World War I, nearly half the people in the U.S. lived in "dry" territory, while in three fourths of its total area the saloon had been outlawed.

The World War gave the prohibitionists their opportunity. They pointed out the dangers of allowing intoxicants in the army. The government agreed with them and an order was issued forbidding the sale of liquors to men in uniform.

The prohibitionists also argued that it was not logical to ask people to conserve food when seven billion pounds of food materials were being used every year to make intoxicants.

In 1917, the 18th Amendment of the Constitution, providing for national prohibition, was submitted to the states. On Jan. 16, 1919, the president announced that the amendment had received the sanction of the necessary three fourths of the states and that a year later the amendment would go into effect.

The adoption of the 18th Amendment was a great victory for the Anti-Saloon League, which embraced 49 state or territorial leagues and had affiliations with many other national temperance organizations plus the World Against Alcoholism. In 1929, it became affiliated with the National Association of Organizations supporting the amendment.

Although it took over a century and the thousands of small donations similar to the one represented by the checks illustrated here, the many temperance organizations were able to write a chapter in American history.

The name of the Anti-Saloon League

was changed in 1948 to the Temperance League of America. In 1950, it merged with the National Temperance Movement Inc. to become the National Temperance League Inc.

In the summer of 1932, President Herbert Hoover, in spite of the impending presidential campaign, admitted that some changes in the existing prohibition system would have to be made. The Democratic platform went the whole length of demanding repeal. Following the triumphant Democratic victory at the polls, Congress acted even before the new administration could take office.

In February 1933, the repeal amendment was submitted and by the end of that year the 21st Amendment was a part of the Constitution, thus making the 18th Amendment the first amendment to be repealed.

Entitled "The March of Death," this cautionary print of a skeleton draped with distilling apparatus was dedicated to U.S. temperance societies, which increased along with 19th Century consumption of alcohol. The societies at first tolerated fermented beers and wines, but soon began demanding total abstinence. Their first big victory came in 1846: Maine went dry.



New Price Guide

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Will banks keep your cancelled checks?

The nation's bankers aren't sure their other customers can become adjusted to a paperless world. That's why score of banks around the country are slowly trying to lure small groups of account holders into joining what are euphemistically known as "check truncation" plans. Viewed by many as a natural extension of electronic banking, the plans would save the industry hundreds of millions of dollars in handling and postage.

Bankers say the new system offers convenience and security, since the checks are held by the bank for a minimum period before being destroyed. Microfilm records are made of all transactions and held for many years. If a customer needs a copy of a check, the bank delivers reproductions within days.

Among those offering voluntary programs are the nation's largest bank, Bank of America in California, Arizona's Valley National Bank and New York's Marine Midland Bank. Bank spokesmen point out that holders of MasterCard and Visa credit cards do not receive copies of actual sales drafts and many thrift institutions do not return canceled checks from interest-bearing checking accounts. Since 1977, federally chartered credit unions have not returned share drafts to members, either.

As Dr. James Moore, research director of the Trans Data Corp. in Cambridge, Md., a consulting firm, says, "The industry is poised to do it if it sees public acceptance." A 1981 survey by Trans Data shows that 11% of institutions with assets of more than \$100 million offered or were testing such a program.

According to the American Bankers Association, about 35 billion checks will be processed in the U.S. this year

(1982). That figure should rise to approximately 40-44 billion by 1990, according to a survey by the Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta. The ABA says the industry could save \$1 billion a year if it could eliminate the return of 20 billion checks annually.

Donald Hollis of the National Association of Check Safekeeping, a trade group, said, "Customers should decide for themselves whether their check records are safer traveling through the mail and resting on a closet shelf at home or safely and securely locked up at the bank of their choice."

Consumer groups view truncation programs warily. "It could be extremely difficult for most people, because most don't keep detailed records. You are losing information that was formerly provided by the bank and the bank is less accountable to you," said Stephen Brobeck, executive director of the Consumer Federation of America.

Marilyn Carlson, of Missouri's state consumer division, said, "Check truncation denies consumers important information. It removes the incentive for banks to maintain 100% accuracy in their records and will make it very difficult to identify forgeries."

In New York, Karen Burstein, director of the State Protection Board, said, "If it is advertised as a great boon to consumers, that is misleading. I am not so sanguine that banks will be able to find copies of the right checks on microfilm." She said she favored legal protections to ensure that consumers will be able to obtain copies of their checks within 24 hours.

Yet a lot of people have accepted the new programs. In Arizona, 200,000 customers have joined the Valley National program, which was started in 1979.

"The world is drowning in paper," said Robert Saveck, executive vice president of the bank. "Our customers are opting for this because they see the benefits."

The Arizona program keeps all checks for 90 days before destroying them; microfilm copies are kept for seven years for tax purposes. Copies are available free within three days of receipt.

(Bylined story by Colleen Sullivan, *The Evening Sun*)

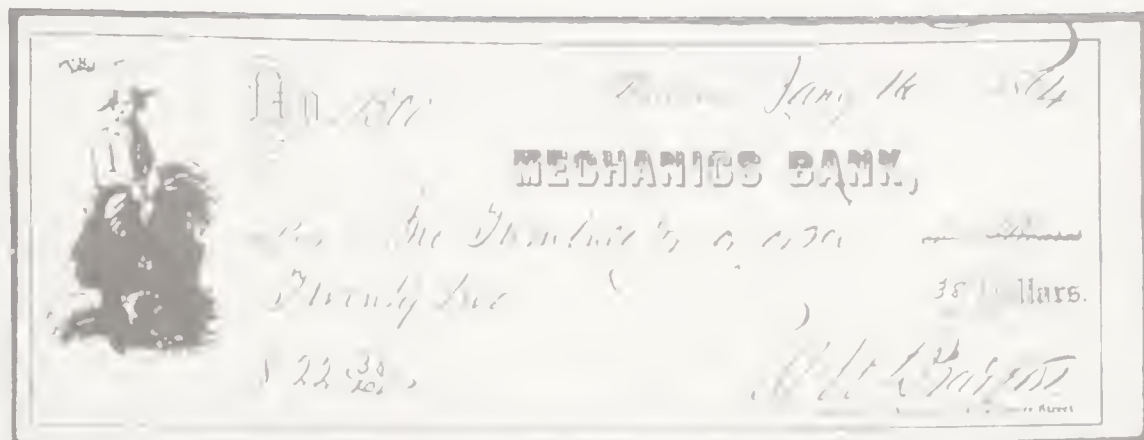
A.W. Bradford, Maryland Patriot

by Herman Boraker

A.W. Bradford was Civil War governor of Maryland, practiced law at Bel Air 1827-38 and afterwards in Baltimore. He was Maryland's delegate to the peace conference at Washington early in 1861 and made a strong plea in favor of the Union.

The following summer, he was named as a candidate of the Union Party for governor of Maryland and was elected by a large majority — though a part of this majority was certainly owing to intimidation at the polls by the presence of Union soldiers.

Bradford's administration, lasting from 1862-66, at all times gave its support to the federal government, which was a fact of inestimable help to the Union. In 1862, and twice in 1863, he issued appeals for volunteers, which in the character of local militia equipped



This check is signed by A.W. Bradford on Jan. 16, 1864 and made payable to John Turnbull Jr. and drawn on the Mechanics Bank in Baltimore. Can any readers provide information on John Turnbull Jr. and the Mechanics Bank in Baltimore?

by the state, helped to turn back the Confederate invasions of state territory.

Denying power of the federal government to free the slaves in Maryland, he called for a constitutional convention at

Annapolis in 1864 which framed a new constitution abolishing slavery. (Information courtesy of *The Columbia Encyclopedia* Columbia University Press, N.Y., 1941)

Hershfield in Leavenworth

by Robert A. Spence

Collectors of Western checks are quite familiar with the name of L.H. Hershfield, who was prominent in early

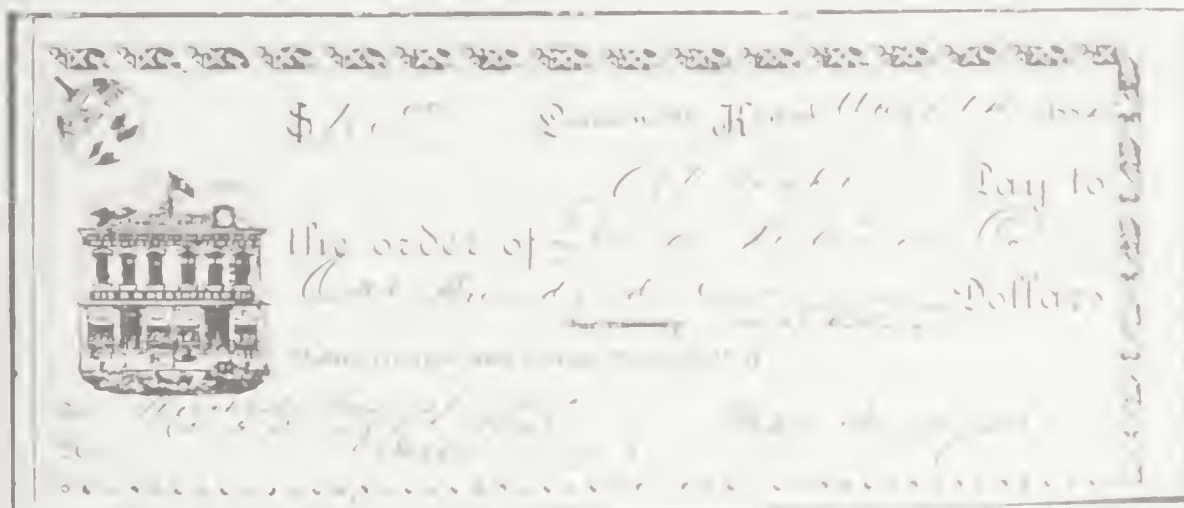
banking in the Montana Territory.

Mr. H.L. Frie's story of L.H. Hershfield in *The Chronicle* of October 1970 indicates that Hershfield arrived in St. Louis, Mo., in 1854 and worked in a wholesale notion house. In 1859, Hershfield went to Leavenworth, Kansas, where Ed Schuman's recent article states he was "apparently now in business for himself." About a year later, Hershfield set out for Colorado, where he remained until 1864, at which time he went to the Montana Territory.

An interesting bill of exchange may help to provide more information on Hershfield's Leavenworth stop along the way to Montana.

Drawn on and paid by the Merchants National Bank of Mr. Hershfield in Helena, Montana Territory, the bill was signed by Fega Hershfield. A most interesting vignette on the bill portrays a commercial type of building signed "R.N. Hershfield, Manufacturing Jeweler." Inscriptions also indicate this firm was engaged in the wholesale jewelry business and handled diamonds, silverware, watches, etc.

Was it here, possibly among relatives, that Mr. Hershfield learned the business of buying and selling gold in which he engaged upon his arrival at Virginia City, Montana Territory, in 1864?



Was it here that the famous L.H. Hershfield got his start in the banking field?

Poll Tax Receipts

by Herman Boraker

The "Poll Tax" was a capitation tax, the payment of which is a prerequisite to exercise the right of suffrage. It is a tax levied usually on male persons within the age limits established in the legislation or decree imposing the levy. Unlike income taxes, which are graduated in accordance to income, poll taxes are the same for all persons subject to them, regardless of their incomes, property or other taxes payable by them.

Poll taxes were employed by the ancient Egyptians, Greeks and Romans. In later times, Islamic rulers imposed a poll tax on unbelievers and the Mongol invaders of Russia imposed a poll tax on the conquered Russians.

In England, a poll tax was levied for the first time in 1377 and was reimposed annually from 1379. The tax of 1380 was a contributory factor to the outbreak of the peasant resurrection led by Wat Tyler. For years following the uprising, poll taxes were levied only on aliens; but in 1513 they were again extended to Englishmen. In the 17th and 18th centuries, these taxes were an important source of revenue.

The poll tax was introduced by the British into their New World colonies in the 17th century and was a constant source of friction between the colonists and the Mother country. It was one of the issues which led to the adoption by the militia companies of North Carolina in May 1775 of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, proclaiming the colony's independence of the British Crown.

After the establishment of the United

ORIGINAL. POLL TAX RECEIPT.

STATE OF TEXAS, COUNTY OF PECOS.

Received of John T. Day on the 17 day of Feb. A. D. 1914, the sum of ONE AND 75/100 DOLLARS, in payment of POLL TAX for the year A. D. 1913. The said taxpayer, being duly sworn by me says that he is 27 years old; that he resides in voting precinct No. 2 in Pecos County, that his race is *White-Colored; that he has resided in Texas 2 years, and in Pecos County 2 years; that he is by occupation Farmer; that his postoffice address is Box 100, Pecos, Texas; R. F. D. No. 1; that he has resided at No. 100 on 10th Street, in the 1st Ward, in the City of Pecos for the past 2 years. All of which I certify.

[SEAL]

Roll 1 Page 1 Line 9

*Erase the word not needed.

Tax Collector John T. Day Deputy John T. Day

States of America, poll taxes were levied infrequently. They were employed in the southern states after the Civil War, following the adoption of the 15th Amendment of the Constitution guaranteeing the right of ex-slaves to vote, as a means of disenfranchising Negroes. These taxes were small, varying in

Negroes gained local influence, particularly in New York, New Jersey, Michigan and Illinois. A few Negroes were elected to Congress and occupied positions in various state and municipal governments. In presidential elections, the "Negro Vote" became important. A series of federal court decisions

These poll tax receipts from the County of Pecos, Texas, cost the voter \$1.75. On the receipt the registering voter had to indicate whether he or she was "WHITE — COLORED". The two receipts were issued in 1913 and 1914.

amounts from 50¢ to \$2, but to the impecunious freedmen the sum involved was unobtainable.

In later times, payment of the poll taxes was sometimes coupled with the requirement that delinquent poll taxes be paid in full as a qualification for voting. In this way, the poll tax continued to serve its original purpose of disenfranchising a large part of the Negro electorate.

By the 1930s, in the political field,

enlarged the opportunities of Southern Negroes to participate in political life. These decisions struck at long-established discriminatory laws and practices. Subsequently, a number of southern states abolished the poll tax.

The abolition of poll taxes was part of the program to protect civil rights urged on Congress by President Harry S. Truman following his election in 1948. In 1957, Congress passed the first federal civil rights law since Reconstruction.

The Civil Rights Act of 1957 set up the Commission of Civil Rights to investigate charges of denial of civil rights. It also created the Civil Rights Division in the Department of Justice to enforce federal civil rights laws and regulations.

During the 1960s, black Americans' voting rights received increased protection. The Civil Rights Act of 1960 provided for the appointment of referees to help the Blacks to register to vote. The 24th Amendment, adopted in 1964, barred poll taxes in federal elections. In 1966, the Supreme Court prohibited poll taxes in state and local elections.

POLL TAX RECEIPT. Roll Page Line

THE STATE OF TEXAS, COUNTY OF PECOS.

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[SEAL]

Tax Collector John T. Day Deputy John T. Day

THE DORSEY COMPANY, DALLAS



Cont. from page 15

exist. Bankers, brokers and investors it is believed, would not have to have a facsimile of a revenue stamp on a document in order to be content with the document. Thus, it is concluded that the central vignettes on such documents were for decoration and protection *only* and not to simulate any Revenue use.

Last, Tom Carson of Revenue Specialist (Chattanooga, TN) has shown another C type imprint with the "dime" as illustrated in TAR for Jan '82. This one of Tom's is in pale yellow-orange and is a check of the Nat'l Broadway Bank, 237 B'way, NYC and is dated Oct. 4, 1871. The check face was printed by Edwin J. Kerr & Co., Stationers, 4 Park Place, N.Y. The information from Tom is deeply appreciated. ✓

Cont. from page 6

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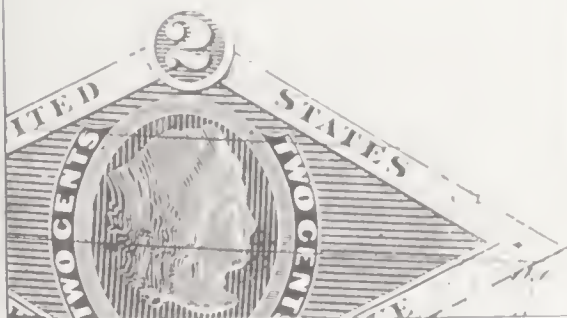
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FOR SALE: *The Rise and Fall of John Law*, by L. Lande, limited autographed, numbered edition, illustrated, 193 pages, \$250.00. *John Law and the Mississippi Bubble*, english translation from the French edition of 1859, 322 pages, \$20.00. New autograph and financial document catalogue, 25¢. Earl Moore Associates, Box 243, Wynnewood, PA 19096.

Know Your Iowa Banks! Iowa bank directories 1963-65, 1967-73. Only ten dollars each. Lists when organized, officers, other data. C.W. Fishbaugh, 1210 Longman Dr., Shenandoah, Iowa 51601.

SPRINKLE HAS SEVERAL old checks dated 183- to trade for Coal Co. Stock Certs or Bonds that I can use. Frank Sprinkle, 304 Barbee Blvd., Yaupon Beach, Southport, NC 28461.

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PARROT Silver and Copper Company, Montana, 1899, cancelled stocks with picture of parrot, \$8.95 ea. Dealer inq. welcomed. Jack Curry, Box 7395-R, Jersey City, NJ 07307.

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WANTED: Any checks or financial papers from Hawaii, as a state or territory. Paul Fenton Elles, 8596 Hampshire Dr., Sterling Hgts., MI 48078.

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Many western items. Dennis J. Stricker, Rt. 1, Box EW1097, Stevensville, MT 59870.

Wanted: St. Louis, Missouri, checks, obsolete bank notes and large size national currency. Contact Ronald Horstman, Route 2, Gerald, MO 63037.

Colorado wanted: stocks, checks, vouchers. Any towns, any dates, any quantities. Send description and price. Bob Chow, P.O. Box 3315, Boulder, CO 80307.

Buying pre-1900 stocks and bonds with nice vignettes. Highest price paid. Send SASE for free appraisal. Also want nice, pretty pre-1880 checks, railroad and boat passes with vignettes and bill and letterheads with nice vignettes. Also selling. David Beach, Box 5484, Bossier City, LA 71111.

Buying and selling Canadian stocks and bonds pre-1920, world travelers cheques, bank drafts and letters of credit and all world paper money. Free list on request. Ian A. Marshall, Box 537, Thornhill, ON L3T 4A2, Canada.

Wanted: Florida, Massachusetts and foreign checks. Will buy or trade. R.A. Spence, P.O. Box 69 Boynton Beach, FL 33425.

Wanted: Names and addresses of check collector societies overseas. R.A. Spence, P.O. Box 69, Boynton Beach, FL 33425.

America's £1 check collector wishes to retire. Also want a magnetic checker board. Have National bank notes from coast to coast. Selling out. Will Blair, Box 242, Lehigh, OK 94556.

Checks to trade from Colorado and other states. Both cancelled and unused counter checks. No rarities, just checks for those interested in building an inexpensive collection. Common checks can be FUN! Herman Boraker, P.O. Box 204, Rocky Ford, CO 81067-0204.

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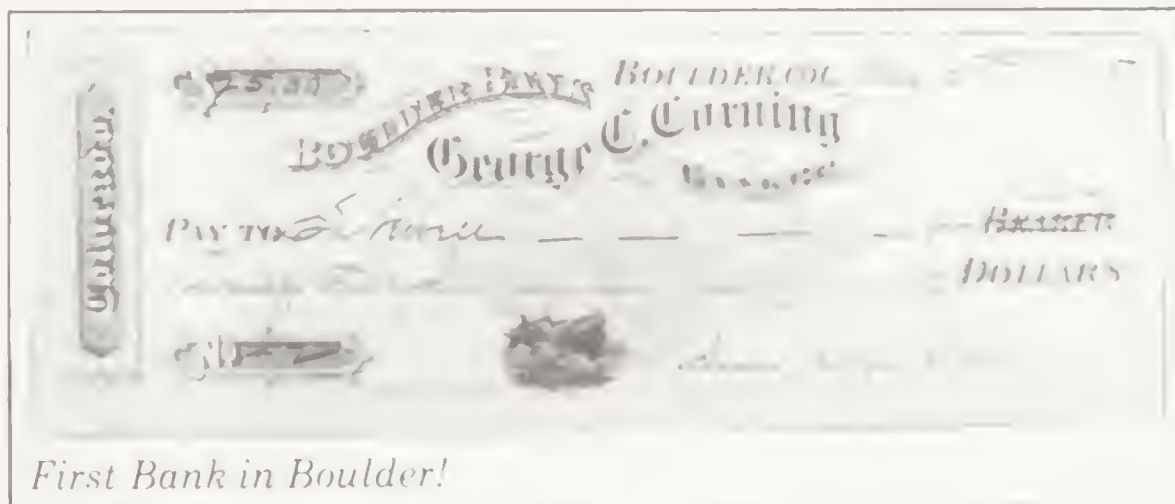
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